

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية « الراي »

Page 2, Number 392

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1977 — RABIE AWAL 5, 1397

Price : 50 fils

Deaths in Uganda army reported

JBL Feb. 22 (R). — Radio Uganda admitted today that there had been incidents involving dissidents in the army and that some people had been killed. The radio, monitored here, said President Idi Amin had messages of condolence "to the relatives of those who lost their lives during the calming down of the situation." In Washington, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today condemned the government of President Amin following the death of Anglican Archbishop of Uganda and two government officials on Wednesday. The committee approved a strongly worded resolution urging other nations to halt arms deliveries to Uganda and calling for a United Nations investigation of the deaths.

King Hussein receives delegations from occupied Palestine

(Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein said Tuesday morning to do everything possible to help achieve the Arab aim of restoring to the Palestinians their rights and dignity to delegations from Israeli-occupied territories, the king said. "I am proud of your strength of character and stand. We think of you all the time and we are with you," he said. "The delegations are here to express their condolences to the death of Her Majesty Queen Abla. Delegations represent women's welfare societies in the city of Acre and villages in the Galilee district. The king told the delegations that while they were in Amman, he would like to hear their viewpoints and advised them to make suggestions available to Jordanian officials "so that we may work more effectively." The king thanked the delegations saying he would never forget their kind sentiments. Monday the king received a delegation from Haifa headed by Shalhi Shukri, who is in charge of Islamic waqf (religious endowments) in the city.

LO delegation arrives here

(Agencies). — A delegation from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) led by Yasser Arafat, arrived in Amman today on a three-day visit. The delegation is expected to discuss with Jordanian officials the PLO's role in the Arab struggle for the liberation of Palestine. The delegation is also expected to meet with King Hussein and other Jordanian leaders. The PLO delegation includes Mr. Sami Al Atrari, Secretary of the PLO, and other senior officials. The delegation is expected to stay in Amman for several days before heading to other Arab capitals.

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Director-General Butros interviewed - II

Royal Scientific Society's public image may be the biggest hurdle it must clear

Dr. Butros lists them, is finances. The RSS has an annual budget for operating and capital expenses of JD 1.75 million, of which the government covers only JD 350,000. The gap has to be made up by the RSS itself. Taking these three main problems facing the RSS, Dr. Butros explains what is being done to overcome them: "We're taking steps in all these areas. First, we're reaching out to society to try and explain our role. We're not making any outlandish claims on our capabilities, and have sought to concentrate on projects of relevance to the immediate needs of our nation. We're phasing out projects that have a fascination in themselves, but that do not hold a promise of some direct impact on our development. "On the management question, we are planning to send our people to work in similar research organisations throughout the world so they can gain new experience in running a society such as ours. We are also designing management and personnel training schemes with the Denver Research Institute. "On the financial side, Dr. Butros points out that some RSS activities bring in income, such as computer services done for Jordanian organisations on a commercial contract basis (billings, payrolls, university registrations, etc.). The printing division also generates revenues, as do some of the new RSS contract research programmes to test the quality and/or



CORDIALITY -- Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (left) greets French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud Tuesday. The two men met in Cairo today to discuss the Middle East conflict.

Israeli Labour opens congress rocked by financial scandals

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 22 (Agencies). — Israel's ruling Labour Party, embarrassed by the jailing of a former leading supporter, today began a meeting to decide its candidate for premier in general elections next May. The Labour Party congress is being attended by 25 foreign delegations. Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who was the last foreign leader to arrive, said shortly after his arrival that he respected, that a solution to the Palestinian problem be found and that Israel have secure frontiers. Prime Minister Rabin and Defence Minister Peres are the two most closely-placed candidates for the nomination of the Labour Party which has held power since the creation of Israel in 1948.

At one stage Mr. Rabin seemed the favourite, but a strike by 35,000 engineers, architects, economists and other public employees have severely restricted his chances. Many other workers are threatening strike action for higher pay because of rampant inflation. Mr. Rabin suffered another setback when the White House unexpectedly called off the sale of sophisticated concussion bombs to Israel and refused to permit the sale of Israel's Kfir warplanes to Ecuador.

Yadlin sentenced to five years in prison -- p. 6

Before the congress opened that he would submit to Israeli leaders proposals purportedly given him by an official of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation for the creation of a Palestinian "mini-state" alongside Israel. A major task of the delegates to the Congress will be to choose between Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Defence Minister Shimon Peres as party leader. If Labour wins the May 17 elections, the party leader will become prime minister. The congress is the most crucial for the party in the country's history. Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt told the congress, meanwhile, that peace in the Middle East could only be obtained through dialogue. He noted that Israel "would be wrong to believe itself isolated."

The prime minister of the Netherlands, Joop den Uyl, said that a just Middle East peace required that the sovereignty and independence of each state be respected.

Dr. Butros dwells on the point that while many of the RSS's commercial activities, such as printing or computer services, can and do bring in revenue, their ultimate impact and role will be to introduce new techniques into Jordanian society that otherwise may not have been introduced. He mentions, for example, that the advanced four-colour printing techniques of the RSS will surely have an impact on the printing industry in Jordan, and that the RSS wants to assure this by running training programmes for private sector personnel.

He also expects that the RSS computer division will have a "tremendous impact" in the computer field in Jordan within a year or two. He says the RSS is already looking into a plan to set up computer terminals in the field to help certain (unidentified) sectors of the economy. This substantive link between the RSS and the industrial and commercial sectors of Jordan is the essential aim of the RSS. But because of its peculiar role, and because of the limited size of Jordanian companies, another problem arises on the RSS horizon of success. Dr. Butros explains:

"While I've said that we play the basic role of an R&D organisation in the industrial states, there is one major problem that is not sufficiently realised in our complex role here in Jordan. This is the matter of what we do with a product or a technique after the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank Mr. Palme said: "We do not have an explicit stand on this issue, but if there is a people they should also have a territorial expression... but a third state in the area will not necessarily solve the conflict."

Labour is expected to score a narrow win in the May 17 elections, so tomorrow's ballot of nearly 3,000 convention delegates is likely to decide Israel's next prime minister. The party was embarrassed by the sentencing today in Tel Aviv of Mr. Asher Yadin, once named to head the Bank of Israel, to five years jail for bribery and tax evasion. Mr. Yadin, cousin of Israel's education minister, had once been closely connected with the party. He said he took the bribes to help fill the party's depleted coffers for the 1974 elections.

The sentencing judge said there was no proof for Mr. Yadin's assertion. Judge Hadash-Ben-David said he believed he took the sums for his own use. Mr. Yadin's claims were expected to harm Mr. Rabin most because the prime minister is associated with the "told guard" of veteran Zionist socialist leaders who headed the party at the 1974 elections.

At the convention, Prime Minister Rabin walked into the giant Binyanei Ha'Ooma hall with former Chancellor Brandt, who is chairman of the Socialist International, and former Premier Golda Meir, Mr. Rabin's most powerful supporter. Mrs. Meir is nearly 79, but recently she seems to have regained her old power within the party and much of the public popularity she lost after the 1973 Middle East war.

They were greeted with huge applause, equalled only moments later when Defence Minister Peres entered the hall alone.

Mr. Peres received a heavy blow yesterday when Mr. Meir accused him in public of wanting the premiership out of personal ambition. Till then, Mr. Peres had seemed to be gaining rapid support to give him an even chance of winning the nomination. In a last minute news conference, Mr. Peres said he was acting to save the party from severe losses in the election. He said Mr. Rabin had failed to change the party's rigid internal machinery.

Herr Brandt is among the score of top European socialist leaders here to mark ties between the Socialist International and the Israeli Labour Party. Former Premier Olaf Palme, Chairman of Sweden's Social Democratic Party, said he regarded the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the most representative body of the Palestinian people.

Mr. Palme, who is also here to attend the opening of the Labour Party Congress, was speaking at a press conference after calling on Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Any solution to the Middle East conflict is inconceivable without assuring Israel's integrity and right to exist. But any settlement must also include the legitimate rights of all people in the area, including the Arab, Mr. Palme said.

Mr. Palme said the PLO was not a terrorist organisation as claimed by Israel, "even though there are terrorist groups within it. But a people should not be judged by the activities of groups within it." Asked for his opinion on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank Mr. Palme said: "We do not have an explicit stand on this issue, but if there is a people they should also have a territorial expression... but a third state in the area will not necessarily solve the conflict."

In joint press conference with de Guiringaud Jordan, Palestinians agreed to formal links, President Sadat says

CAIRO, Feb. 22 (R). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said today that the Palestinians and Jordan agreed there should be a link between Jordan and a future Palestinian state. It was essential that a link should "take place and be declared" before the reconvening of a Middle East peace conference at Geneva, the Egyptian president said. "It is for the Palestinians to decide for themselves. But I think from what I know that they agree to this," he said. The president, who was accompanied at the press conference by French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud, said he had discussed the matter with His Majesty King Hussein, and he also is ready for this. This could take the form of a confederation, or a union of Arab states, he said. (In Amman, a senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the main Palestinian nationalist group, told Reuters earlier this week that the PLO felt there should be an independent state first.)

Mr. Sadat held the press conference jointly with the French who was winding up a Middle East tour which also covered Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. The two men met today, and Mr. Sadat commented that Egypt wanted France to use its influence with Israel and other European countries, to reach a peaceful Middle East settlement. M. de Guiringaud will visit Israel next month. Mr. Sadat, who noted that Egyptian-French relations had become a model of their kind

also said the heart of the Middle East problem was the Palestinian question, "and not the Sinai or the Golan." He favoured internationalisation of the two parts -- Israeli and Arab -- of Jerusalem, he added. According to an authoritative French source, M. de Guiringaud who met Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi Tuesday, was told by Mr. Sadat of Egypt's wish to get the Geneva conference going again as soon as possible. The source added that Egypt was the only one of the four countries M. de Guiringaud had visited to have worked out the complete machinery for a settlement or the search for a settlement. This included a United Nations Security Council debate before the end of March, with recourse to the U.N. General Assembly based on the "united for peace" resolution if this was blocked by an American veto. Egypt accepted that fundamental negotiations at Geneva could not be held before Israeli general elections expected in mid-May, the source said. But the Egyptian president said the Israelis feared peace, and he was not very optimistic about the results of forthcoming elections there. "It will result in the same situation there as now. All this should not prevent efforts to reconvene the Geneva Conference," he said. Egypt also recognised that the new American government

Syrians build up strength of Palestinians in south Lebanon, Israel Radio says

TEL AVIV, Feb. 22 (R). — Israel Radio alleged today that regular Syrian forces are helping Palestinian guerrillas build up their numbers in an area of south Lebanon which Israel insists on calling "Fatahland."

The radio's military correspondent gave no source for the allegations, and officials here were not immediately "available" for comment. The radio correspondent was said to have presented reports in the past, apparently from military sources, which have not been made available to the rest of the press.

The radio said guerrilla strength in the area was 2,000 and that more men were being allowed to enter the region each day by Syrian contingents of the Arab peace-keeping forces. Syrian troops were helping to bring arms and equipment to the guerrillas, who have been under attack from rightwing Lebanese militia units in various border areas, alleged to radio.

The rightwing, equipped with Sherman tanks, have taken at least one town near Nabatieh and are believed to be more or less in control of a strip of territory along the border area stretching eastwards from the Mediterranean coast to Metulla. In Beirut, Lebanese Interior Minister Salah Salameh today announced that the mandate of the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon would be extended during the forthcoming Arab summit, scheduled next March 6.

The Arab summits in Riyadh and Cairo in October 1976 had set a six-month mandate for the peace-keeping force. This mandate will therefore expire next May. Mr. Salameh did not say for how long the mandate would be extended. Addressing a press conference, Mr. Salameh also indicated that Lebanese Internal Security forces were in charge of the security of the southern Lebanese villages of Nabatieh and Tyr.

Clifford talks arms in Turkey

ANKARA, Feb. 22 (R). — U.S. envoy Clark Clifford conferred at length here today with Turkey's top generals on the question of American arms supplies. Mr. Clifford, who also met Turkish Defence Minister Ferit Melen today, said his discussion of the arms questions with the generals had been "very frank and candid." Mr. Clifford also spent more than an hour today with opposition leader Bulent Ecevit before going into a last round of talks with Foreign Minister Ismail Sabri Caglayangil. Turkish newspapers, in their accounts of Mr. Clifford's first day of talks, reported that he had said he could not guarantee approval of the arms agreement.

President of Damascus University shot dead

DAMASCUS, Feb. 22 (R). — Gunmen killed the president of Damascus University, a former Syrian justice minister, outside his office today. The assassination of Dr. Mohammad Al Fadel "by a criminal hand" was reported by officials of the ruling Baath Arab Socialist Party. They gave no details. Informers said Dr. Al Fadel died in a burst of gunfire from two killers who escaped on a motorcycle. Dr. Al Fadel, 58, was known throughout the Arab World as a leading lawyer and jurist. As a lawyer, he defended Palestinian commandos in Switzerland and Greece and he helped draft a constitution for a proposed federation of Syria, Egypt and Libya. Dr. Al Fadel was Justice Minister in early 1966. The Baath Party said that Dr. Al Fadel's body would be taken to his home town, Dureikish, 30 kms. east of the Mediterranean town of Tartus.

Trudeau: Canada's unity will survive

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AFP). — Addressing the United States Congress today, visiting Canadian Premier Pierre Elliott Trudeau expressed his strong conviction that Canada's unity would not be broken, while noting that accommodations and revisions would be made. He was referring to French Canadian moves to seek independence for the French-speaking province of Quebec. Mr. Trudeau said that Canadians would have to change some of their attitudes and in particular to seek greater understanding across the language barrier. "We may have to revise some aspects of our constitution so that the Canadian federation can be seen by six and a half million French-speaking Canadians to be the strongest bulwark against subversion by 220 English-speaking North Americans," said Mr. Trudeau.

He also stressed the need for "good relations" with the U.S. and with Mexico as well. While expressing satisfaction that the cold war was now over, he warned of a new danger "one of rigidity in our response to the current challenges of poverty, hunger, environmental degradation and nuclear proliferation." Later today, Mr. Trudeau, who yesterday met with President Jimmy Carter, was to have a second round of talks with his American host. The talks were expected to center on bilateral questions but also to touch on the Southern African and Middle Eastern situations.

Ingento House

NOTICE FROM INGENTO HOUSE : We announce to all our customers that we are closing until Saturday evening, Feb. 26, for internal reorganisation purposes. We shall be pleased to resume our services as usual after that date. With best regards, The management, Ingento House.

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published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Frankenstein in the making?

One can be slightly encouraged by the fact that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has said that the Palestinian question is at the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict. He did not need to make a tour of the Middle East to find this out, and it seems peculiar to us that he has flown all around the area without bothering to talk to the Palestinians who are the core of the problem he is trying to help resolve. It is also a little bit perplexing to us why Mr. Vance lowers his voice, clears his throat, looks right and left, and speaks very softly when he uses the words "Palestinian" or "PLO", like a nanny who knows she has to take the little child to the bathroom but is still uncomfortable in the face of the realities of this world. We are similarly perplexed by the manner in which Mr. Vance has continually referred to the Palestinian question as a "procedural" difficulty that has to be overcome before the Geneva talks can be resumed. Is that all it is?

On all these scores, Mr. Vance, because of the dictates of his job, has to say and do these things. He has little room to manoeuvre in. He knows it, we know it, and it's something we all have to live with, like taking little children to the bathroom and answering their questions. If this is how the wheels of Middle East diplomacy will best be turned, and if this is the process by which the Americans have convinced the Arabs peace can best be achieved, then one has little choice but to hope that the collective wisdom of the diplomats will prove itself in the end. We're not impressed by the intellectual perception of the Americans when they talk of the Palestinians as a "procedural" obstacle standing in the way of the Geneva talks, but if this is part of the theatrics of peace, we'll gladly watch the show for another few acts and see whether the drama produces anything substantial -- as it must, sooner or later.

The danger that remains in this process is that of building up the Israeli sense of achievement to the point where, Frankenstein-like, it turns upon us all, the Americans included, and makes peace that much more difficult. The Israelis do not appreciate differences between "procedural" and "substantive" questions. They are being dangerously encouraged today to believe that if the Palestinian "procedural" hurdle of participation at the Geneva talks can be overcome, then the Palestinian "substantive" hurdle can be similarly overcome at future stages of the peace process.

Mr. Vance knows, and we know, that this is a recipe for more conflict and more death. We trust he is aware of the fact.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Three of the Jordanian dailies were reserved in their Tuesday editorials concerning the outcome of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's tour of the Middle East.

AL RA'Y, says that "we shall wait and see until the region's leaders have made their visits to Washington before trying to draw clear political conclusions about the future." The paper noted that Mr. Vance had not concealed the difficulties, nor had he joined the Arab optimists who saw 1977 as the year of peace.

The French position was more outspoken, the paper says.

They had noticed a lack of coordination among Arabs as to procedures to be adopted prior to the convening of the Geneva conference, and noted the somewhat diverse opinions they had on the political solution to be adopted at the conference.

As for the Russians, the paper adds, they were the most quiet party, in spite of being co-chairman of the Geneva conference. No Russian declaration worth registering was made during or after Mr. Sytenko's visit to the region. However, this apparent inactivity on the part of the Russians is a great political mistake, the paper says, notably as the Russian position in the region is presently delicate and endangered.

The visit of officials from the U.S., Soviet Union, West Germany and France was an attempt to probe the new Arab position and to prepare for visits by the Arab leaders to Washington, where more serious talks can be held.

AL DUSTOUR, under the heading "After Vance's tour", says that it is perhaps too early

to evaluate the U.S. secretary of state's visit. However, from his declarations, one can deduce that the only common denominator which Mr. Vance found in his talks with the two sides was their readiness to go to Geneva. Going to the beautiful Swiss city is not a problem, the paper says, but what is the point of going there as long as Israel refuses to withdraw from the occupied Arab lands and refuses also, with the support of the U.S., to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organisation?

Nothing has changed in the Israeli position, the paper adds, as a result of Mr. Vance's tour. The paper calls on the Arab states to work on the basis that Geneva is just one possibility and not an objective in itself. Then, if Geneva convenes and succeeds, that is fine. If not, then the loss of time will not have taken the Arabs by surprise.

AL SHA'B, commenting on Mr. Vance's declarations in Damascus that two problems still remain to be solved -- that of Israel's readiness to withdraw from the occupied lands; and that of the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation at the Geneva conference -- says that this allusion by Mr. Vance alone constitutes an explicit U.S. condemnation of the Israeli position. It also constitutes a clear confession that the party which is creating obstacles is the Israeli and not the Arab one.

Since the U.S. is the only party that can force Israel to change its attitude, American policy must choose whether to stand by the international will for peace or by the Israeli occupation. By this choice, the American role will be decided, the paper concludes.

The New Economic Order: Would it help the Third World?

By Nathaniel H. Leff

WASHINGTON, D.C. (IPS). U.S. support for the New International Economic Order would not serve Third World interests. This is unfortunate, for there is much to be said for a basic reformulation of U.S. economic relations with the Third World. But an appraisal of the likely effects of the New Order indicates that its implementation would not lead to the objectives sought. The policy changes contemplated -- increases and indexation for prices of primary products, vastly expanded resource transfers to the Third World and assured access to technology and markets in the rich countries -- would not lead to substantial economic gains for the Third World. This conclusion may not be self-evident, so let us examine the reasoning which underlies it.

Commodity Agreements
International agreements to raise and stabilise the prices of raw material products exported by developing countries have been a prominent theme in the New Order. The success of producer cartels in oil and bauxite has stimulated interest in similar programmes for copper, tin, nickel, and primary products in general. In some cases, such cartels may be implemented by Third World exporting countries acting on their own. Financial backing from OPEC countries with excess cash would, of course, increase the feasibility of price support arrangements in more commodities. And active support from the industrialised countries might raise the prices of virtually all primary products in relation to prices of manufactured products.

The potential difficulties involved in maintaining such price support arrangements are clear. Higher and more stable returns will evoke a large increase in world production of primary products. In commodities in which one or two countries are dominant suppliers to the world economy, these countries may be willing to limit supply in the interest of maintaining higher prices. Such curtailment of production is especially feasible if, as in the case of oil, the commodities in question are produced in sparsely populated countries without pressing financial needs. Otherwise, however, an International Commodity Price Stabilisation Agency would be hard pressed to prevent prices from falling, as supply of primary products increases more rapidly than does demand in world markets. Let us assume, however, that with a spirit of international cooperation and with ample financial support from the more developed countries, such problems can be resolved. What then would be the effects on the Third World of an increase and indexation of commodity prices relative to prices of industrial products?

It is a serious but widespread misconception to identify primary product production with the less developed countries (LDCs), and industrial production with the more developed countries. In some commodities -- for example, cotton, iron ore, and (beet) sugar -- more developed countries like the United States, Australia and France are major international

producers. With higher world prices for primary products, more-developed countries may well increase their production of these products (or of substitutes), raising the rich countries' share in world trade or, at the least, replacing their own imports from LDC suppliers.

Sufficiently comprehensive international agreements might bar such perverse effects. But most Third World countries import as well as export primary products. Consequently, the effects of higher commodity prices on individual countries will depend on the price increases in specific commodities, and on the composition of each country's exports and imports. Taking account of the effects of increased import prices on developing countries, the net impact of a higher overall level of commodity prices on many Third World countries is likely to be far less favourable than they expected. The quantitative effects of commodity agreements on income and growth in the developing countries have been seriously oversold.

Increased Resource Transfers
The New Order would also involve a large increase in resource transfers from the rich to the poor countries. A likely figure for official development assistance under the New Order would be 0.7 percent of the gross national product of the more-developed countries, a target which Sweden has already attained. The magnitude of the effective increase in aid would be larger if the more-developed countries accede to another request of the developing countries: cancellation of outstanding Third World debts. For the United States, acceptance of these proposals would involve a rise in public capital flows to a figure in excess of \$10,000 million dollars per annum, more than a tripling of aid from its present levels.

Some observers may question Congress' willingness to accept so large an increase in aid. Moreover, the conceptual differences from the present aid programme involve a shift which is even greater than the change in dollar magnitudes. To facilitate long-term planning in recipient countries, aid would be granted on the basis of a continuing commitment, not subject to congressional vagaries. And, to avoid the manipulation and dependency which marred earlier aid relationships, public capital would now be provided without political strings or administrative control. Finally, far from expecting "gratitude" from Third World countries, Congress would be expected to commit aid within a framework of redressing past and present inequities in the international distribution of income. For present purposes, let us assume that these problems can be overcome. What would be the likely effects of a massive increase in resource transfers?

A measure of increased aid would undoubtedly accelerate the pace of economic development in many Third World countries. Increases in aid on the scale contemplated, however, are unlikely to yield commensurate increases in economic growth. Because of human resource and managerial constraints, the capacity to absorb a large volume of investment produc-

tively is usually limited. Reflecting limited absorptive capacity, as more and more aid is made available, Third World countries will exhaust their portfolio of high-return investments, and invest in marginal projects which contribute little to growth.

The constraint imposed by limited absorptive capacity for productive investment is well illustrated by the investment behavior of the OPEC countries in response to their new riches. Consider, for example, even a country like Venezuela, which has a rapidly growing population, pressing development needs, and a governmental apparatus which has extensive experience in large-scale investment projects. Despite these conditions which favor its capacity to absorb a large volume of investment quickly and productively, the government of Venezuela has decided to place large sums in the Eurodollar market until such time as it can formulate additional investment projects at home.

The possibilities for using resource transfers to narrow the international income gap are also limited by other conditions. As proponents of aid have long recognized, on standard Keynesian grounds, a government committed to a steady flow of aid may well accelerate the pace of economic growth in the more-developed countries. This may exacerbate inequality in the international distribution of income. For, as is well known, the absolute size of the income gap widens even if the rich and the poor countries grow at the same rate. Further, the prospects for using aid to reduce international inequality also depend on such factors as the pace of population growth in the Third World and the size of the present difference in income levels between rich and poor countries. In view of the magnitude of these key parameters, it would be naive to expect increased resource transfers to narrow the international income gap perceptibly within a politically meaningful time.

Access to Technology and Markets

Third World leaders have also emphasised the need for improved access to advanced technology developed in the rich countries. Compliance with these demands will do little to close the international technology gap, however, unless LDCs implement certain changes in their own policies. The knowledge and technology necessary to raise agricultural productivity in some crops, for example, have been available to Third World leaders for years. They have often failed, however, either to create agricultural extension services, or to follow the pricing policies required to diffuse the new technology widely among their agricultural producers. A similar failure to diffuse advanced technology already available exists in the industrial sector of many developing countries. Government policies in the allocation of credit and foreign exchange have often created a "dualistic" pattern, in which some firms utilize advanced technology and others use backward techniques. The New Order would not help this internal technology gap within

Third World countries.

The demand that the rich countries make their technology more accessible to developing countries has widespread appeal. It is not always clear, however, how implementation of these demands would work in practice. Third World countries already have access to advanced technology from numerous sources, such as the consulting and engineering companies which exist in many advanced countries. And, as the relation between A.D. Little and the government of Algeria testifies, such consulting firms have been willing to serve the aspirations even of radical countries in the Third World. Moreover, the number of international consulting firms and potential supplying countries is sufficiently large as to preclude effective collusion with respect to price or inattention to client needs. Because of these conditions, a Third World country which wants to acquire the advanced technology necessary to build and operate, say, a steel mill or a fertiliser plant can in fact do so now. Even in more sensitive and esoteric areas, supply conditions are such that Brazil has signed an agreement to acquire nuclear technology, while China has purchased advanced know-how and equipment for undersea petroleum prospecting.

In addition to consulting firms, LDCs presently have available licensing agreements, management contracts, and turnkey projects as alternative sources of advanced technology. Since LDCs already have access to advanced technology from these multiple and competing sources, it is not clear how the New Order would improve access. One cannot give the Third World something which it already has. Developing countries have complained that the fees charged by present suppliers of technology are excessive. A new order might in principle reduce charges. Note, however, that within the present international system, the governments of developing countries can intervene in negotiations for the transfer of technology, and press for lower payments and more favourable terms. Even moderate Third World countries like Mexico and Colombia have already done so, and report large savings in their payments for imported technology.

Further, the measures usually proposed to improve access to advanced technology will do little to help the poorer countries achieve another major goal -- increasing their competitive capacity in relation to multinational corporations. The multinationals' competitive edge depends not only on sophisticated production technology but also on management techniques in marketing and accounting. Thus, the most advanced production facilities installed in Third World countries will not yield their economic potential if Third World managers do not utilise modern accounting techniques to control productivity, cash balances and inventories. Third World leaders have shown little interest in acquiring and diffusing such accounting techniques, which are, of course, easily accessible. The relative unimportance of production technology per se can perhaps best be il-

lustrated with some examples. The Third World already possesses the know-how which is necessary to produce ballpoint pens, rubber-soled canvas shoes, and carbonated beverages. Nevertheless, Parker pens, so-called, and Coca Cola are often preferred products in developing countries. The explanation lies not in the multinational corporations' technology, but rather in their superior marketing techniques. Implementation of the New Order will do little to change this situation.

Acceptance of another Third World demand -- improved access to export markets in the rich countries -- would make an important difference for the pace of economic development. At least in some Third World countries, greater export sales, facilitated by tariff preferences for developing countries and an end to shameful non-tariff barriers in the more-developed countries, would have a number of beneficial effects. With greater foreign exchange earnings, developing countries could import the larger volume of capital goods and raw materials necessary to sustain more rapid growth of output, income, and employment. There is also evidence that domestic saving in developing countries increases with greater exports, so that more domestic capital formation would also be feasible. Finally, export growth in manufactured products would enable LDC producers to attain economies of scale, lowering costs and bringing many consumer products within the reach of broader masses of the local population.

Notwithstanding these important benefits from improved market access, we should also note some potential problems. Some developing countries are more industrialised than others. Brazil or Taiwan, for example, would be better able than, say, Ghana or Sri Lanka to take advantage of the opportunities which tariff preferences would open for expanding sales in the rich countries. Consequently, a generalised tariff preference scheme might not help all, or indeed many, developing countries. The more industrialised Third World countries will appropriate a larger share of the benefits, with little accruing to most Third World countries. Another possibility would be to equalise opportunities by creating categories for differential rates of tariff preferences. Such a system would involve rivalry between Third World countries. It would also create an opportunity for the rich countries to exercise "leverage" against individual developing countries, by controlling access to their domestic markets. These political effects of equalising opportunities between LDCs would go counter to the whole spirit of the New Order.

Further the place of multinational corporations in improved market access would also have to be clarified. As is well known, despite the many barriers which they encounter, exports of manufactured products from the developing to OECD countries have in fact grown rapidly over the past 25 years. Multinational corporations with "sourcing" subsidiaries located in the Third World have had a large role in this expansion of manufactured exports from developing

countries. Presumably, multinational corporations with subsidiaries in the Third World would also want to participate in the advantages of general tariff preferences. Note that in negotiations over participation, multinational corporations have an important bargaining card which is under Third World control: the possibility of direct to their companies' world production and marketing work. Inclusion of multinational corporations in the benefits of improved market access, however, is not what Third World leaders mean when they speak of a New Order.

The Overall Economic Impact
We can now summarise discussion concerning the likely effects which the New Order would have on economic development in the Third World. An increase in public resource transfers to the developing countries would be helpful. Because of its absorptive capacity, however, increases in aid on the scale contemplated should not be expected to yield commensurate acceleration in the economic development. Measures such as access to technology developed in the rich countries will have little in substance, in developing countries, to improve their internal position.

Other New Order proposals such as improved access to export markets in the rich countries, can be expected to have major benefits to some Third World countries, but gains to others. Measures which raise prices of primary products will also have distal effects on various developing countries. Individual countries vary greatly in the ideal conditions for a world producers' cartel, for example, in the availability of substitute products, in the participation of rich countries as competitive suppliers, in the possibilities for cost reductions. Consequently, price rise which is substantial will vary as between different primary commodities. Over, developing countries port as well as export commodities. Hence, the gains to individual Third World countries will be less than the rise in commodity prices.

The foregoing leads to the conclusion on the likely economic effects of the New Order. It would not lead, marked narrowing of the national income gap, nor major economic gains for Third World leaders. Indeed, by diverting a large portion of new policy measures which might well be counterproductive. As such, taking the Order as the lodestar for a new era in U.S. relations with Third World would be a mistake in the wrong direction. This may be a disconcerting conclusion. However, conceived with generous intentions but grounded in a naive view of the world, it does not lead to a happy outcome for anyone.

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:	8:30 Arabic series
6:00 Quran	9:20 Reportage
6:05 Cartoons	
6:30 Agricultural Programme	Channel 6:
7:00 Lucy show	7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic	7:45 Varieties
	8:30 Doctor in charge
	9:10 The Pallisers
Channel 3:	10:00 News in English
7:30 Sports programme	10:15 Mystery movie

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Morning melodies	16:30 Easy listening
7:30 News	17:00 Good vibrations (repeat)
7:40 News report	17:30 Pop session
8:00 Sign off	18:00 News summary
12:00 Pop session	18:05 Pop session
13:00 News summary	18:15 Catch the words (repeat)
13:05 Pop session	18:30 My kind of music (repeat)
14:00 News	19:00 News
14:10 Radio magazine	19:10 News reports
14:30 Arabs in history	19:30 Sign off
15:00 Concert hour	
16:00 Old favourites	

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Issaaf (30210)
Amman:	Habayeb (44330)
Wajih Barakat (66982)	Hayat (24636)
Rafat Amman (39587)	Irbid:
Irbid:	Bashar
Ahmad Tawalbeh	Zarga:
Amman Fahoum	Aqsa
Zarga:	Saleh
Yehya Tarifi	Taxis:
Jerusalem (39655)	Shmeisani (21523)
Amman:	Neel (44433)
Jaafari (72679)	Mahd (22036)

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:	Departures:
8:20 Muscat, Doha	8:00 Beirut
8:20 Dubai (Alitalia)	8:00 Aqaba
8:45 Karachi, Abu Dhabi	9:05 Beirut (MEA)
9:15 Jeddah	9:05 Rome (Alitalia)
9:50 Aqaba	10:30 Cairo
10:30 Beirut	10:50 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
14:15 Athens (GA)	11:00 Vienna, Copenhagen
14:20 Jeddah (SDI)	11:15 Damascus, Aleppo
16:30 Aleppo, Damascus	12:00 London
17:00 Cairo	15:00 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)
17:15 Larnaca (CY)	15:45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)
17:55 Amsterdam, Geneva, Basel	18:00 Larnaca (CY)
19:40 Beirut (MEA)	20:00 Baghdad, Dhahran
19:50 London (BA)	20:00 Kuwait
21:25 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (Lufthansa)	20:25 Rawalpindi (BA)

GMT	BBC RADIO
05:00 World News; 24 hours	13:45 A Jolly Good Show
05:30 Sarah Ward	14:30 Dental Care
05:45 The World Today	15:00 Radio Newswel
06:00 News; Press Review	15:15 Outlook
06:30 Terry Wogan's LP Showcase	16:00 News; Commentary
07:00 News; 24 hours	16:15 Just a Minute
07:30 Sarah Ward	16:45 The World Today
07:45 Report on Religion	17:00 News
08:00 News	17:09 Discovery
08:15 Youth by Joseph Conrad	17:40 Book Choice
08:30 John Peel	17:45 Sports Round-up
09:00 News; Press Review	18:00 News; Radio Newswel
09:30 Financial News	18:30 Top Twenty
09:45 Paperback	19:00 Outlook: News Summary
10:00 Talkabout	19:40 Stock Market Report
10:50 Command Performance	19:45 Dances of Old Vienna
11:00 News	20:00 News; 24 hours
11:15 Business and Industry	20:30 David Gell's Music
11:30 Farming World	21:00 Report on Religion
12:00 Radio Newswel	21:15 Wales 77
12:15 David Gell's Music	21:30 Composer and Interpreter
12:40 Sports Round-up	22:00 News; The World Today
13:00 News; 24 hours	22:25 Financial News
13:30 World Radio Club	22:45 Sports Round-up
	23:00 News; Commentary

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	18:00 Special English: Feature: Space Man. News Summary
03:00 to 06:00	18:30 Music USA (Stan)
06:30	19:00 News Roundup, Re Actualities, Opinion alyses, News Summary
03:30, 04:30 and 05:30	19:30 VOA Magazine, Science, Culture, Letters
GMT: An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, answers to listeners' questions, Science Digest.	20:00 Special English: VOA World Report
17:00	21:00 Music USA (Japan) News
	21:30 voices of the world: ground features, comments, analyses.
17:30	Dateline.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 76111
Civil defence rescue	24391
Fire headquarters	22080
First aid, fire, police	19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-5
Municipal water service (emergency)	37113-5
Police headquarters	39141
Najleh, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	21111, 5

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41530
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37080
Goethe Institute	41680
Soviet Cultural Centre	45265
Amman Municipal Library	36111

مركز الصحافة

REMITTANCES

OF JORDANIANS

WORKING ABROAD

DOUBLE IN 1976

AMMAN (JNA). — Total remittance of Jordanians working abroad reached JD 86 million in 1976, compared with JD 47 million in 1975.

The Central Bank reported the increase to the benefit of Jordanians in the economy and the guarantee of entry and foreign exchange with restrictions.

W. Bank mayors protest increased medical fees

AMMAN (JNA). — Mayors of Bethlehem, Beit Jala and Beit Sahour in the West Bank have protested against the huge increase in fees for medical services under the present difficult economic situation.

The Jerusalem Arabic-language newspaper Al Quds, quoted by the official Jordan News Agency, said the three mayors denounced in a cable to the Israeli authorities the raising of these fees, which would deprive a large section of the population of medical treatment, which would threaten their health. Mayors of the other West Bank towns had sent a similar complaint, calling for the repeal of this "unfair" regulation.



President of Yarmouk University Dr. Adnan Badran (centre) Tuesday receives a Saudi student delegation led by Dr. Rashed Al Mubarak.

Royal Scientific Society's public image may be its biggest hurdle

(Continued from page 1).

The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) is a newly established organization, the new for commercial bakeries have just developed.

Dr. Butros mentions the pilot project the RSS is undertaking this year to manufacture 2,500 transistor radios.

He says: "We've done extensive homework in checking local prices for radios, consumer preferences, the kinds and amount of imports over the past several years, projections of imports for the coming years and local costs of manufacturing the radios. We're producing 2,500 radios on a pilot basis. But if it looks feasible, we will talk to a number of local people about setting up a production plant. We'd also be able to help them in the acquisition of imported components, with information and studies on sources, costs, deliveries, etc. Our role in this kind of a production plant is difficult to determine right now. Would it be a partnership? Would we go in on a royalty arrangement? We're still charting new territory here, and we find once again that we are playing a role that is normally played by private companies in the industrialized states in the West."

"The whole field of manufacturing, marketing and distribution is part and parcel of the

transfer of technology. If this capability does not exist in private business in Jordan, we will look into it. We're similarly looking into the feasibility of manufacturing portable solar water stills (for use at Agaba) and solar panels for heating and cooling. We're confident we can handle the manufacturing problems in a manner that is directly linked to the general economic conditions of the country."

Dr. Butros says that the RSS, which was set up in 1970 by royal charter as an independent, non-profit organization, is just at the point now where its accomplishments will start filtering into Jordanian society in a more visible manner. He says the RSS has now developed the capability to identify the needs of private industry or government bodies, and to set up programmes to try and meet those needs.

But he says that people should not expect dramatic miracles, and the RSS does not offer any. He says, in his characteristically prudent approach, that the RSS should "underpromise" on what it can deliver, which he summarizes as a desire "to develop the capability to do a whole range of physical testing, reinforced with new equipment and manpower capabilities, in a vast array of areas."

on a joint venture basis where the foreign company could help introduce the product into its established international markets."

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"The whole field of manufacturing, marketing and distribution is part and parcel of the

Professor from U.S. university visits Yarmouk

AMMAN (JNA). — Professor Ali Nayfeh of the University of Virginia in the United States has paid a visit to the Yarmouk University and inspected its work, curriculum and future plans.

Last year Dr. Nayfeh wrote 24 research works on acoustics, wave movements, flight mechanics and electro-magnetic waves.

Dr. Nayfeh is due to leave here Wednesday after a short visit to Jordan.

Civil aviation head arrives for aid talks

AMMAN (JNA). — The International Civil Aviation Organization's (ICAO) director of technical aid Tuesday evening arrived here from Cairo.

AL AKHBAR REAPPEARS

AMMAN (R). — The Amman daily Al Akhbar reappeared on the streets again Tuesday for the first time since its licence was revoked 14 months ago. The newspaper, which at the time was only six weeks old, had incurred the authorities' displeasure with a campaign about a domestic issue.

The director will hold talks with officials of the Civil Aviation Directorate in Jordan concerning the second stage of the technical aid programme due to start in 1978. The aid offered by ICAO to Jordan will include training courses for technical and administrative staff at Amman airport and the new Aman international airport, providing experts and technical equipment for the Civil Aviation Directorate's Technical Training Centre and making a study about the proposed Arab aviation academy in Jordan.

ICAO's technical aid director was received upon arrival by Civil Aviation Director General Sharif Ghazi Rakan and a number of his department directors.

FAO director arrives to discuss projects

AMMAN (JNA). — The Executive Director of the Food and Agriculture Organization's International Food Programme, Mr. Robinson, Tuesday evening arrived here on a six-day visit during which he will review agricultural projects carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with the food programme.

Such projects include afforestation, soil preservation and the planting of olive trees.

Mr. Robinson will sign two agreements with the government of Jordan: The first will provide nutrition for the school children of Tafleh, Ma'an and Mafrqa at a cost of 7 million; the second will establish maternity and children's medical centres.

The same programme has already contributed to a number of Ministry of Agriculture projects costing JD 20 million, and is presently contributing another JD 20 million to projects under implementation.

What's Going On

In cooperation with the Jordan-German Veterinary Project in the Animal Production and Health Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Goethe Institute presents a lecture entitled "Brucellosis in Animals and their Danger for Human Health." The lecture is given by Prof. Dr. Schlessler. 5:00 p.m. at the Goethe Institute, Jabal Amman.

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Union of Chambers of Commerce meets

AMMAN (JNA). — The Council of the Union of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Tuesday held a meeting at Salt Chamber of Commerce offices.

The meeting, chaired by Vice Chairman of the Union Zuhair Asfour, reviewed the Union's activities in the first quarter of this year. It also heard a proposal from a member of the

Council of Islamic Organizations and Associations, Dr. Sami Al Hmud, for the establishment of an Islamic Bank in Jordan. The Union Council decided to make a thorough study on whether the proposal is economically feasible and to submit recommendations to the competent authorities.

In answering a remark by Salt Governor Ahmed Al Aqailah on rising prices, Mr. Asfour said the Union is also keen to study the causes of inflation in order to reach a general consensus about how to combat this phenomenon.

The Union of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce consists of 32 member-chambers.

GREEK F.M. TO VISIT JORDAN

DAMASCUS, Feb. 22 (AFP). — Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios arrived here today for a two-day official visit to Syria, to be followed by a similar visit to Jordan.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam met Mr. Bitsios at the airport.

Efficiency of wells to get boost

AMMAN (JNA). — Electrification of the pumping machinery at new water wells in the area of the Royal Racing Club, the Polytechnic Institute and the ringroad was discussed at a meeting of the Administrative Council of the Water and Sewage Authority Tuesday.

During the meeting a committee was formed under the Mayor of Amman, Ma'n Abu Nuwar, to discuss with the Jordan Electricity Authority the speedy electrification of the pumping machinery. This would increase by one third the pumping capacity of water needed especially for the south and southwest districts of Amman.

NATIONAL NOTES

* AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday sent a cable of good wishes to Sheikh Khalifeh Ibn Hamad Al Thani, ruler of Qatar, on the occasion of the anniversary of his accession to power.

* IRBID. — A delegation from the Yarmouk University Tuesday morning left here for Damascus to attend the funeral of the President of Damascus University, Dr. Mohammad Al Fadel, who passed away Monday evening.

* AMMAN. — Acting Minister of Health Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh Tuesday paid a visit to the government hospitals in Zarqa and Mafrqa, where he inspected the different departments and the medical service offered to the citizens. Mr. Al Rawabdeh discussed with medical officers in both hospitals their immediate needs for doctors, medical clinics and maternity centres.

* AMMAN. — The Director General of Jordan Cooperative Organisation, Marwan Doudeh, Tuesday met with the director of the Soviet cultural centre in Amman. It was agreed during their meeting to hold a seminar Tuesday on agricultural cooperatives in Jordan and the Soviet Union.

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Saudi riyal	94.5	94.9
Lebanese pound	110.1	111.1
Syrian pound	82.1	82.2
Iraqi dinar	942.0	950.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1155.0	1160.0
Egyptian pound	465.0	473.0
Libyan dinar	770.0	785.0
UAE dirham	85.2	85.6

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London's architectural splendour gives way to speculators' eyesores

London, once a unique jumble of colourful communities and picturesque villages, is fast losing its identity under a welter of architectural excrescences as developers and bureaucrats dehumanise it.

LONDON, (F.T.) — Except for the tragedy of Dresden, few of the world's older cities can have experienced the immense environmental changes that have engulfed many areas of inner London.

It is not merely that the quaint old buildings of Dickens' London have vanished but that their more salutary replacements are for the most part architecturally inferior. Worse still is that the twin demands of town planning and commercialisation have squeezed out all semblance of human life from what were once thriving London villages.

It is sad that the skyline spires of the City's 50 famous churches have been submerged in a seemingly geological catastrophe of office blocks that mostly look as though they were designed by chartered accountants rather than by architects. But it is of more lasting shame that rising land values have diminished the population of the City from a 19th century 115,000 to its present 5,000.

Outside the City, the once teeming and colourful Elephant and Castle has been reduced to a windy wilderness of racing traffic and underground pedestrian mazes. Its population has been rehoused in dehumanising high-rise blocks which are monuments to the planners' cherished principle of comprehensive redevelopment.

On the South Bank site once sacred to theatres, concert halls and galleries, the drab Shell Centre offices stand out like a

barbarian thumb proclaiming the triumph of political black-mail.

Urban planner Sir Colin Buchanan once remarked: "Surgeons bury their failures but the mistakes of planners have to be lived with by succeeding generations." The causes of London's depredations are many and complex, but most flow from the main stem of misconceived and bureaucratic planning at both local and national government levels.

The unforeseen veering of the British economy from manufacturing towards service industries very quickly made nonsense of Patrick Abercrombie's 1944 plan to build new towns for London's overspill population. The result has been the intensification of the daily commuter crawl back to London offices and the misery caused by urban motorways like Westway which passes within seven metres of houses in North Kensington.

After Abercrombie, the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act mistakenly encouraged the zoning of London into separate areas for housing, offices and so on. It lent authority to the mistaken principle of comprehensive development, which caused the demolition of perfectly sound properties — and their communities — along with the derelict.

Its successor, the 1953 Act, abolished a great many constraints on speculative office building; almost overnight the great London property boom was given the go-ahead, and

practically the only curbs placed on the ambitions of property speculators have been the time-consuming and extremely costly delays of the bureaucratic process.

A recent typical case has taken five years, mounting bank charges, and a series of spaced-out contradictory decisions — no, yes, no, no, yes, no, yes — to obtain planning permission for an ugly office block that will ruin the essential character of a large part of Soho.

Penny-pinching cannot explain the badness of the very great amount of architecture which now disfigures the London landscape.

Penny-pinching was endemic in Victorian times, yet it produced the Houses of Parliament and the fairy-tale castle of St. Pancras railway station. Eighteenth century speculative building produced the beauty of Bedford Square.

The architect of the Soho block is one of the mere dozen or so "developers' architects" favoured by speculative developers, because of their expertise in coping with the labyrinthine planning regulations and negotiating with the officials who administer them.

The Royal Institute of British Architects regards itself as not entitled to pass aesthetic judgement on the work of its members. So it has maintained a bland silence when a few words of censure might have exerted great moral pressure upon the developers.

Until recently, London was a property developer's paradise well on the way to becoming an architectural desert. However, the future is not entirely bleak. Environmental planners are learning from their errors; they now realise that long-

term planning is impossible because the human and economic variables cannot safely be predicted beyond five years or so. Even before the present economic slump, grandiose redevelopment schemes were giving way to more humanly-scaled projects of piecemeal infill, and the rehabilitation of deteriorated properties.

In the face of bad publicity, property speculators are learning that good architecture costs no more than bad. One or two very interesting projects, like Ove Arup's Cannon Street office building for Trafalgar House Investments, are brightening the dead city scene.

Above all, the resilience and adaptability of Londoners is asserting itself. New villages are spontaneously being created out of the planners' wildernesses. People are protesting effectively against the conditions in which they have been forced to live and work.

What is now raw and ugly may be softened by time and London weather. The eyesores will remain, but careful planning can make them more acceptable by improving their environments.

When the British government itself employs architects better than those who designed the three huge office blocks now marred the Westminster landscape, the millennium truly will have arrived.

Concordski slips into obscurity; With same problems as European counterpart?

LONDON (F.T.) — One year after the Russian Concorde, the Tu-144, made its inaugural flight from Moscow, beating its Anglo-French rival into circulation, there is still no news about when it will begin regular passenger services. These were first planned to start in 1971. In fact, the ominous silence hanging over the Tu-144, nicknamed Concordski, has made western observers ask whether the project has run into some serious trouble.

The Tu-144 just beat the Anglo-French Concorde into regular service with the inauguration on Dec. 26, 1975, of a twice weekly cargo flight from Moscow to Alma Ata — capital of the Soviet Central Asian republic of Kazakhstan. Although Soviet aviation authorities gave the impression that Concordski would soon follow Concorde with regular passenger flights, this has never materialised and prospects still look dim. At one stage there were even rumours that the cargo flights to Alma Ata had been discontinued.

Last November, the aircraft's designer, Mr. A.A. Tupolev (the first letters of his surname explain the aircraft's codename), said that it was being prepared for passenger service on routes ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 kms. The Soviet airline Aeroflot also announced that, unlike Concorde, the Concordski's fares will be the same as for ordinary subsonic services.

However, at the beginning of

In December 1975, the Russian version of the Concorde, codenamed TU-144, stole a march over its Anglo-French rivals. It beat the Concorde into regular service with a twice-weekly cargo run between Moscow and Alma Ata. However, there is still no move to switch the troubled Tu-144 — involved in the Paris air show disaster in 1973 — to a regular international passenger run.

January, Soviet Minister of Aviation, Boris Bugayev said that tests on the Tu-144 would go on throughout 1977. In other words, passenger services are now unlikely to start until 1978, some seven years later than planned.

Concordski's history has not been a happy one. It crashed before the eyes of millions at the Paris air show in 1973, and each time it has appeared there have been modifications pointing to major design problems.

Many difficulties were related to excessive vibration and drag and high fuel consumption. Significantly, the Moscow-Alma Ata stretch is only 3,000 kms, less than half the distance the aircraft should be able to fly, even when fully laden with 140 passengers and travelling at 2,100 kms/hr.

The only explanation offered by Soviet sources for the delay is the desire to ensure that it is absolutely safe, before allowing it to transport people.

The Russians may also be having second thoughts about the popularity and cost of the Tu-144 following the well-publicised storm surrounding Con-

corde. Development costs must have been similar to the Anglo-French machine, and the Tu-144's sales prospects are probably even leaner than Concorde's. None of the Soviet Union's allies could afford to buy it, let alone operate it, and the non-communist world's resistance to supersonic flight is well-known.

The Russians have kept out of the international debt over supersonic civil flight. They clearly prefer to observe rather than stir up argument. However, they have from time to time got their scientists to rebut accusations that supersonic jets damage the atmosphere, or that the sonic boom is dangerous. One expert even wrote an article denying that people who travelled supersonic shortened their lives.

There have also been Tass attacks on Concorde, which look odd coming from a country with an identical aircraft.

The following report by Tass could, one imagines, equally well apply to the Tu-144: "Concorde's astronomical operating losses, in addition to the huge sums spent on construction of the airline, the loss of hope for

an expansion of the route work, the lack of custom all this has led to a sit in which the airline is come a back-breaking for its creators."

Little is known about secrecy-shrouded Soviet aircraft industry. But a group of western visitors taken round the Tu-144 two years ago, at least dozen were under construction. It seems unlikely, that the project has been scrapped altogether, partly with such an enormous investment behind it.

If the Tu-144 does not regular passenger service and this is far from out — it would give Concorde a big boost by expanding for supersonic travel.

The Russians have a shown interest in each route from West Europe Far East via Siberia, for from Moscow across the Atlantic to the U.S. and, mabey, Cuba. Concorde thus be able to fly from down to Tokyo with its refuelling stop at Novosibirsk.

The Tu-144 would, down at either London or before heading out across Atlantic.

The attraction of flying the Soviet Union, from western airlines' point of view, is that if the Kremlin wants Concorde going, it wants Concorde going, sonic across Siberia; no opposition groups will much say in the matter.

America's Indians: Discarded race in search of lost dignity

Of the United States' 211 million people barely one million are descended from the original inhabitants — the Indian societies who spread across the Western hemisphere about 10,000 B.C. Today the Indians are America's "discarded people". Unemployment on the 115 reservations is 40%, some 90% of housing is sub-standard and sanitation is often non-existent.

WASHINGTON D.C. (Gemini). — As the memory of last year's U.S. Bicentennial Independence celebrations fades all but forgotten in the self-congratulatory fervour of the most successful European settler colonial experiment are the original Americans whom Columbus, thinking he had reached Asia, dubbed "Indians".

To these Americans, 200 years is but a fleeting moment in history. It was somewhere between 12,000 and 35,000 years ago, during the last Ice Ages when the predecessors of Native Americans, nomadic hunters, crossed what was a land bridge between Asia and Alaska and wandered into the new world.

By about 10,000 B.C. archeologists suggest, these paleo-Indians spread across the Western hemisphere from the Arctic to the tip of Latin America.

The fate of native Americans is undoubtedly the darkest page in the history of the U.S. But for a new headline-grabbing events such as the 1973 uprisings at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, their story today as the most downtrodden of minorities in North America is largely unheard.

The problem that has led to the decimation of Indian societies in the 500 years since European contact can be summed up in one word: land.

The battle against European encroachment continues even today, not just in sensational events like Wounded Knee, but throughout the vast maze of American legal and bureaucratic machinery dealing with Indian affairs.

By the time Columbus stumbled onto the new world there were more than 600 native societies ranging from small hunting-and-gathering bands to sophisticated agricultural-based nations with rich and diverse cultures.

From what was during Columbus' time a population of more than three million in what is now the U.S., the present day U.S. Indian population numbers about a million, about half of whom live off Indian reservations (similar to South Africa's Bantustans) and in towns and cities.

While in 1887, towards the culmination of the "Indian Wars" as America expanded across the continent, there were 138 million acres of Indian land, today there are but three million, mostly scattered across the northwest U.S.

As many of the historical episodes show the native Americans were seen first by the competing European colonial

powers — Britain, France and Spain, and later by the expanding American settlers — as primarily obstacles, and savage unchristian ones at that.

After an unidentified disease — one of the deadliest effects of white contact — had depopulated much of the Atlantic coast in the early 1600's the Puritan Cotton Mather wrote that: "The woods were almost cleared of these pernicious creatures (the Indians) to make room for a better growth."

In countless incidents, this attitude towards Indians was evident. General George Cook, who commanded U.S. forces in some Indian wars, wrote in the 1850's of his experiences: "It was of no unfrequent occurrence for an Indian to be shot down in cold blood or a squaw to be raped by some brute. Such a thing as a white man being punished for outraging an Indian was unheard of."

As American settlers trekked across the continent, and Indian land began to shrink, Indian resistance mounted, as treaty after treaty was discarded by encroaching white settlers.

There are incidents such as the Nez Perce tribe, who were simply told in 1855 they would have to accept reduced land holdings, but that it would be years before settlers would arrive.

Less than 12 days later Bureau of Indian Affairs com-

missioners posted advertisements opening the land to settlement.

One of the more famous cases of violations of sovereignty occurred in the 1830's under President Andrew Jackson, a frontiersman and noted Indian fighter. Tribes in the Mid West such as the Cherokee were pushed westward, aided by the U.S. Indian Removal Act of 1830.

The Cherokees refused to move and took their case to the federal courts. In 1832 the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the Indians' right to their land and societies. President Jackson responded in open defiance, quipping: "(Chief Justice) John Marshall made his decision, now let him enforce it."

Even compliant Indians were not spared. In 1862 U.S. troops massacred a Cheyenne encampment near Minnesota. The camp's head, Black Kettle, was known as a "peace chief" who signed a treaty with the U.S. in 1861 ceding most of his tribe's land. Black Kettle flew an American flag over his tipi and told his people they had nothing to fear from approaching troops.

In some areas the decimation was awesome. In California the Indian population fell from some 350,000 at the time of Columbus to 120,000 by 1850, and less than 20,000 by 1880.

Today, the Indians are America's "discarded people". While the average per capita Indian income is \$1,573, this figure is misleading though it is far lower than Blacks, Latinos and other minorities.

For Indians on the 15 largest reservations income is \$974, unemployment on reservations is 40%, and 18% of those employed only have seasonal jobs;

90% of housing is sub-standard, and sanitation is often non-existent.

The Minority Rights Group (MRG) Report No. 31 traces the Indians current and historical state of affairs to the somewhat notorious Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the main U.S. governmental body responsible for Indians.

The BIA overrules the fate of native Americans and "is overwhelmingly the most dominant force in Indian life; tribal institutions, composition of Indian property and planning, owners of tribes to make contracts, control of funding and implementing native programmes, are all under control of funding and implementing native programmes, are all under control of the head of the Bureau.

The MRG report traces BIA policies under different recent U.S. Administrations depicting the see-saw policies varying from attempts to integrate Indians into American life to trying to preserve native society. The Kafkaesque result is often a confused, displaced and alienated native American feeling deprived of his own culture yet not a part of mainstream society. The Indian suicide rate is twice that of the general population.

The rampant drunkenness, apathy and despair was obvious when I visited Hopi, Zuni and Navaho reservations in Arizona and New Mexico recently.

One of the more interesting features of Indian life in recent years has been a surge in pan-tribal Indian activism forging a concerted opposition to the problems of poverty and maladjustment facing native Americans.

Encouraged by developments such as the Black civil rights movement in the early 1960's, many uprooted semi-urbanised Indians began forming organi-

sations such as the N Indian Youth Council in 1961.

Much of the focus was the problems of being cut disinherited, alarmed at location policies foment the BIA in the 1950's as a culture and rights.

The concern over rights used on fishing rights in the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho that was in fact protected by the federal government, but in fact was encroached by damming and commercial operations. The young militants in confront the authorities through the web of bureaucracy, dismissing critics within Indian community as Tomahawks, collab with the BIA.

This mood coalesced in American Indian Movement (AIM) in 1969, which Wounded Knee uprising of its "Trail of Broken Tears" campaign which pre a programme of Indian to the U.S. government numerous occasions has direct action to draw attention to Indians plight.

Many of these battle Indian rights have stepped markedly in recent years the economic front. Sub quantities of coal and oil lie beneath Indian lands around the "four corners" where Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico come together.

Although not captured adlines, Washington private corporations are working out a modus vivendi with Indians who may be key to America's future energy needs much as the fathers land provided the for what has become the test and most powerful in the history of the world.



Face of London: Traditional and modern fight it out for prominence.



ARABIC FOR NON-ARABIC SPEAKING STUDENTS

The Arabic Department at the University of Jordan has already standardised a programme for the Arabic language to be taught to non-Arabic speaking students. This programme which has been tried several times by now, proved to be a very successful experiment. The students were able to read "formal" Arabic from printed texts by the first month of the semester.

This programme has been divided into two levels, beginners and advanced. The beginners will study four hours daily, Saturday through Wednesday, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. The advanced will study three hours daily, Saturday through Wednesday, 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Both courses will continue for one academic semester.

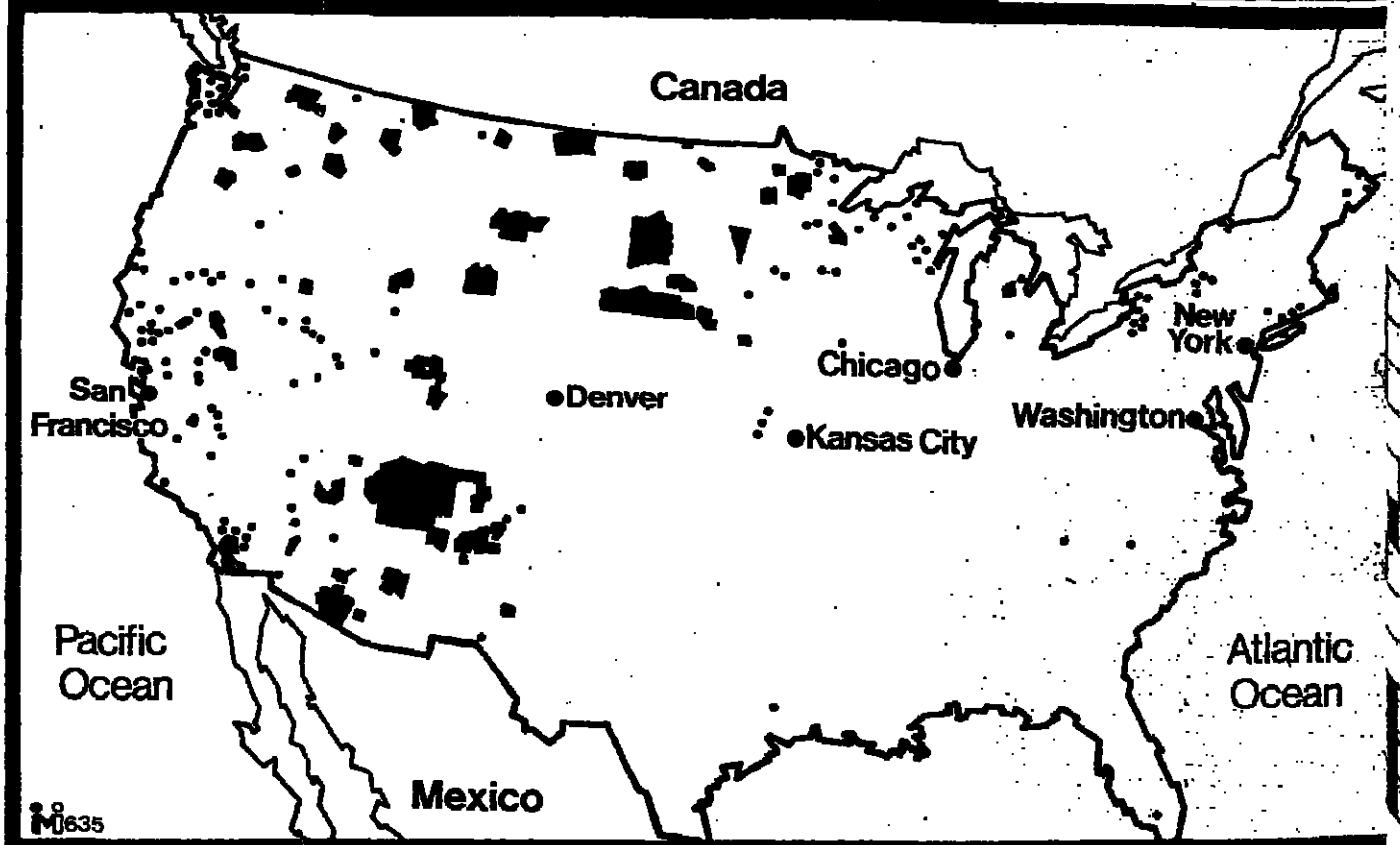
The technicalities of the programme for beginners is already standardised according to the audio-lingual method. The sentence pattern technique is used. Extensive use of the language lab and all the reading and exercise material which is recorded are an integral part of the daily instruction classes. Little homework material is given, rather, classroom drills are counted as student work. Furthermore, there is no intermediary language used in the course. Non-curricular programmes are also planned for the student.

The advanced course is made up of original texts which the student will read in class with the teacher in order to enhance his capabilities in the language. The use of the language lab and all the reading and exercise material which is recorded are an integral part of the course.

Requirements for admission into the beginners course are simply a high school certificate. As for the advanced programme, the student has to pass the beginners level satisfactorily or sit for a placement test.

The two courses are offered at the University of Jordan during this spring starting Saturday, Feb. 26.

USA: Indian reservations



GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

South vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ Q832
♥ 432
♦ J76
♣ AK2
EAST
♠ Void
♥ K109876
♦ K9832
♣ 64
SOUTH
♠ A109764
♥ AQ5
♦ Q
♣ Q83

adding:
East South West
3♥ 3♠ Pass
Pass Pass Dble.
Pass Pass
ing lead: Jack of ♠.

looking at three sure tricks in his own hand, ventured a double.

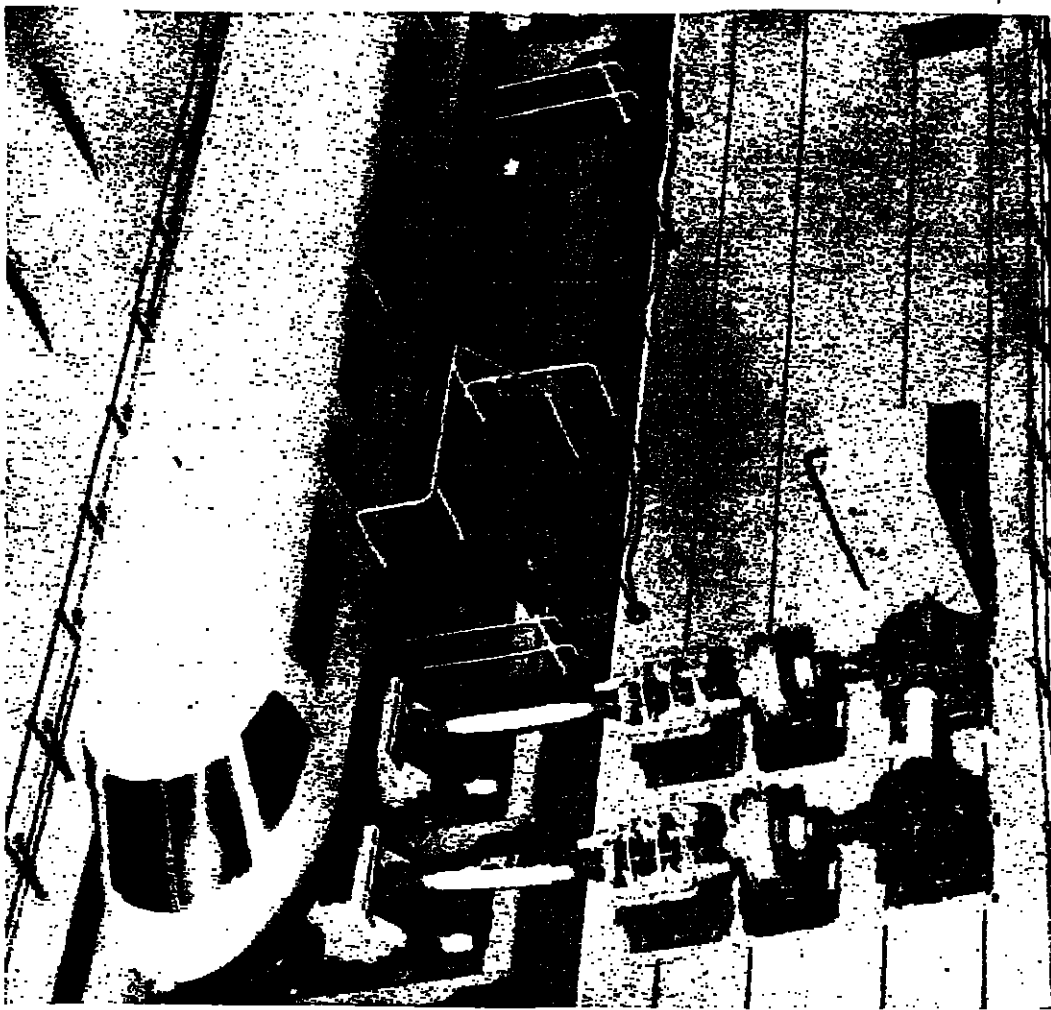
The opening lead of the jack of hearts was won by

declarer's queen, and the ace of spades confirmed declarer's suspicions that the trumps were 3-0. It was now tempting to lead another trump, but declarer realized that that could end in defeat. West could win the trump, reach his partner by leading a low diamond to the king and ruff away the ace of hearts. He would then exit with a club, and declarer would eventually have to concede a heart trick.

Huang's solution was simple and totally effective. He first cashed the ace-king-queen of clubs, then led a second round of trumps. West won the king, led a low diamond to the king and ruffed declarer's ace of hearts. However, he found he had not gained a trick, for Huang's farsighted play had stripped West of his safe exit cards.

West was left with nothing but minor-suit cards. If he exited with a club, he would give declarer a ruff-and-sluff; a low diamond would permit declarer to play dummy's jack and discard his losing heart; and the ace of diamonds would be ruffed, setting up the jack for a heart discard.

THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



HIGH SPEED — This roller testbed in Munich, West Germany, can put locomotives and rolling stock through their paces at simulated speeds of up to 500km/h. It is run by the German Federal Railways, was built with financial assistance from the Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology and is at the disposal of other railway operators. The testbed cuts the cost of trials, avoiding the need for time-consuming test runs in many cases. Two 80-tonne cranes hoist locomotives weighing up to 150 tonnes on to the testbed. (This picture is merely a scale model).

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening to use the utmost care where money matters and any commitments of a financial nature are concerned for later explosive conditions could occur which could lose you a considerable amount. However, this should not keep you from looking into various opportunities which are available to you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Analyze well any commitments you have made and know better how to handle them. That financial expert is not dependable now, so do not contact. Avoid a troublemaker.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A personal affair could make you unhappy if you dwell on it, so get out and do something constructive and cheer up. Don't get into group affairs where there could be arguments.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You want to renege on promises, but this would only get you in trouble, so be conscientious. Tackle dull work ahead and persevere until it is finished. Pay bills on time.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You are not feeling well and should avoid seeing friends or there could be unfortunate arguments. Take no chances with your reputation, either. Think along more constructive lines.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Make sure you think wisely and act conscientiously for best results today. Make sure you handle credit affairs wisely, too.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Not a good day to put those new ideas in motion since they would not meet with success. Wait for a better time for such. A new friend gives you suggestions that should not be followed.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Handle annoying responsibilities that need to be taken care of without further ado. Don't be so demanding with your mate and try to do what pleases most. Get your facts and figures straight.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't make those changes in arrangements or you could easily sever connections with partners. Some worldly condition could be disturbing, but take it in your stride.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Although the work situation may not be good, other matters can be very favorable. Make needed changes in wardrobe. Try not to be picky with associates.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Not a good day for enjoying outside recreations, but fine for hobbies that need perfecting. Try to please a loved one more. Don't forget to pay bills and make collections as well.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) The situation at home is not good but take care you do not argue and make it worse. Do what is necessary to improve it. It's not advisable to start on a new project now. Wait for a better time.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Not a good day to take trips of any length but fine for getting much indoor work done. One you contact could make an irritating remark, but be quite and avoid an argument.

GRAFFITI
© 1977 by Graffiti Inc.

WARNING:
PEOPLE NOT
PAYING DOCTOR
BILLS WILL
HAVE THEIR
BLOOD SHUT
OFF

...HALLO!
IS THIS 67171-2-3-4?
I'D LIKE TO RESERVE
A SPACE FOR AN AD IN
THE JORDAN TIMES...

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE

GERMANY
Focke

"Good news for ski fans — increasing snowfall from west to east!"

THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes

1977, The Register and Tribune Syndicate

"I've had her quite a long time, so you might give me an estimate so I can see if she's still worth fixing up."

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

MYSTERY MOVIE:
IT WAS THE FIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS
McCloud saves his girlfriend and his chief, held hostages by two thieves who try to rob a pharmacy.

LUCY SHOW:
LUCY GOES TO LAS VEGAS
Having won a trip to Las Vegas, Lucy enjoys herself in the gambler's city.

MAKE THE JORDAN TIMES WORK FOR YOU

An advertisement in the Jordan Times will be seen by some 10,000 people in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Don't you have anything to say to them?

To spread your word, contact the Jordan Times advertising department by phone at 67171, or in person at the Jordan Times - Al Ra'i building, on University Road.

PEANUTS

KITE SEASON IS GOING TO BE HERE BEFORE WE KNOW IT

I WONDER WHERE MY KITE IS...

HAVE YOU SEEN MY KITE ANYWHERE?

IT'S PROBABLY COWERING IN THE CLOSET!

OUT AND ABOUT

THE CROWN ROTISSERIE
Hotel Jordan International. Open daily for Executive Luncheon 1-3 p.m. Special International Buffet on Sundays. Dinner with live music from 7 p.m. to midnight. For reservation please call 41361 ext. 5.

QUICK MEAL
Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabel Amman, First Circle, Tel. 21063. Jabel Al Luwailah, Hawuz Circle, Tel. 30646. Jabel Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Cinema, Tel. 21781. Also in Zarka and Irbid.

CHINESE RESTAURANT
First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabel Amman, near the Abiliah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service order by phone.

THE DIPLOMAT
First Circle, Jabel Amman. Tel. 25392. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

SHAKHOUSE
Firas Wings Hotel, Jabel Al Luwailah. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch, and a la carte. Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty: steaks.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

THE FLINTSTONES

"MS. STRONGSTONE"

OH, NO!... THESE REPORTS KEEP FALLING APART!...

MAYBE IF I THUMB-TACK 'EM TOGETHER

MUTT AND JEFF

WELL, YOU'VE BEEN WITH US A LONG TIME, JEFF! I'M SORRY THAT YOU'RE LEAVING!

YEH, THE MUTTS ARE MOVING TO ANOTHER CITY! I'M GOING WITH THEM!

WELL -- I HOPE YOU GET ANOTHER JOB!

OH, I'M ALL SET! I'M GOING TO MUTT!

OH, REALLY? WHAT WILL MUTT BE DOING?

NOTHING!

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME.
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Scramble these four Jumbles, letter to each square, to form ordinary words.

IEVE
UFAW
NSAUE
ELENE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

nt surprise answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: RURAL GRIME TURKEY CLOTHE
Answer: He "drow the line" at free political institutional — THEIR "RULER"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

AWA ARM CHIP
BAR CUE RUDE
EVA UTA ENOS
DEBUT LOT
RED PEARLS
GRIN AET GOA
OAR AMI READ
TYKES TOE
SKY VALID
ANET ETE UTE
POLO AIR TEA
TRIP RATERN

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

47. Mend DOWN
1. Frequently 2. Defendant variant

3. Balcony 4. Feeling 5. Agave 6. Tycoon 7. Bridge bids 8. Current 9. Indication 10. Heretofore 11. Greek vowel 12. Small bird 13. Belgian commune 14. Strike lightly 15. Applause 16. Gives, as security 17. Swiss river 18. Cyst 19. Ervil 20. Corroded 21. World 22. Bird 23. Humid 24. Assam silkworm 25. Far-reaching 26. Beverly Hills' specialty 27. Forever: Maori 28. Refreshing quality

25 min. AP Newsfeatures 2-23

